WINTER GARDEN.

WINTER GARDEN.

John et B. GDONNELL'S MISSION-Mr. John et B. GDONNELL'S MISSION-Mr. J. C. Dann, W. S. Andrews, H. B. Phillips, T. E. Mort Mrs P. Johnson, Miss Mary Carr.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

DAT AND EVENING THE MAGIC BARREL THE
SCHOOLMASTER - Mr. G. L. Fox and full company. ONE
HUNDRED THOUSAND CURIOSITIES.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
THUS EVENING, at 8-THE ICE WITCH-YOUNG ACTRESS.
Mr. Lamb, the Webb Sisters, the Fewler Sisters and full company.
Grand Gerland Opera Chorus. A gorgeous Finale, THE ELFIN

THERACE GARDEN, Third-ave.

THIS EVENING at 8-THEO. THOMAS'S ORCHESTRAL
GARDEN CONCERT. Programme varied every evening. Seventy-

THIS EVENING-BUINVORTH'S MINSTRELS-Dick Sands, Lenty, Dempster, Greened Hodgkins,

#### Businces Notices.

THE GREAT CALIFORNIA WINE DEPOT!

BE ON THE ALERT! DANGER IS AT HAND! This has been a sickly season. The medical faculty prophesy evil this fisters. They think postilence is on the wing for America. in in father. They think pestilence is on the wing for America. Suppose this to be true, what is the best defense against it? Recognized warroom vidom. This is the only protection against panic, as well as against the principle of infection. Why do not those who predict the epidemic propose an adequate preventive? The retsone; a tonic, nervine and alterative, competent to shield the system against the subtle clements of disease, whether they float hither on the winds from distant lands, or rise like vapor from our own soil, or are incorporated with the universal fluid. This one pravantive, of which there is no durillents, among the companying a thur of the fluid. which there is no duplicate among the compounds either of the Old

DO-TETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Remember that it is a specific for all the complaints which lay the system open to visitations of deally epidemics. If you are dyspeption tensor with the vigor of your digestive powers, given you appetite, and disciplines your unruly liver and brings the action of that organ & harmony with the laws of health. It is, in short, an invigorant and Hostarran's Bittzas

for her ally, may bid defined at a to native malaria and foreign in-fection. If this enemy we hear of this disease which is desolution Buseps, is really house britterward, it behaves the prudent to put to their armor, to clothe termselves with invulnerability as far as Luman means will permit, by preparing the system for resistans

> A CLEAR HEAD FOR BUSINESS

is the sure result of a Bottle of CONGRESS WATER

before breakfast

CURES BILIOTANIES. CLEARS THE HEAD.

SHARPENS THE APPRITE. T GENERAL DEBILITY AND DESPRISE take

ERPIRE WATER

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.

They purify, strong that and invigorate.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They see given the he system.
They parify the breath and cure sour stomach.
They care Liver Complaint and Norvous Headache.
DRAKE'S PRANYATION BITTEMS have cured more cases of chronic weakness, enervation, melancholy and want of vital energy, than any medicines the world has ever produced. They are particularly adapted to delicate families and persons of sedentary occupations. Observe the promittenty mixed stamp over the cork of each bottle. If any desire has not got it, report to

P. H. DRAKE & Co.

AGUE.—STRICKLAND'S AGUE REMEDY is a certain core. It has stood the test of years in the Valleys of Masiasippi and Missorit, and is the sovereign remedy in all these infected districts. Sold by all Druggists. SECOND-HAND SAFES in large numbers, of our ow

and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM an DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low. MARYIN & Co., 265 Broadway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Phils. THE ATNA NOISELESS LOCK-STITCH SEWING-AUDITH - Manufactured by PLANER, BRAUNSDORP & Co., No. 64 Bowerp., N. Y.

ONE HUNDRED Second-hand SEWING MACHINES for CAUTION! FORETHOUGHT!!-Have your Medicines

Pot up in Storkert's "Patent" Graduated Bottler, mercey or a cherap and reliable graduated measure at home.

HAGERTY BROS. Agents, N. Y. WILLOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE.

then the Lock stitch."—["Judge's Report" at the "Island Park Trial."

Send for the "Report" and samples of Work containing both kinds of atliches on the same piece of goods.

No. 500 Broadway. Chronic Discopsia, Constipation and Piles can only be permanently cured by the newly discovered Positive Remedial extracted from plants. Explanatory Circular on all diseases. One stamp. WR R Prairies, Flushing, N. Y.

DR. LANGWORTHY'S NEW PREMIUM TRUSS cares HELHBOLD, No. 549 Broadway. THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D.-The "best" free to soldiers, and low to officers and civilians. 1,9% Chesthot at. Phila; Astorop., N.Y.; 19 Green st., Beston. Avoid freedulent initiations of his estents.

A Cure warranted or no charge made, Rheumatism, Reursigia, Gout, Asthma, cured by Dr. Fitzen's Rhemmatic Ram-nay. Furely vagetable. Reduced from \$10 to \$3 per hottle; Agents, Domas Barner & Co. and F. C. Welle & Co. agents.

TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BAND-auth, Suppontana, Ac.—Marsa & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss Office only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Lady stiendant. TIORENCE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES-Best In the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 305 Broadway.

TMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and

MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE Restores Gray Hair, account glossy and from folling out; removes dandruff; use theat dressing used. Sold by Russian No. 10 Aster House, and dropgists. GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC

Howe Sewing Machine Company .- Elias Howe, WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING

Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dezen; Duplicates, \$2.

## ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

Colorado. We have already published a dispatch announcing that Mr. Chilcott, the Radical Union nominee for Congress in Colorado, had been elected. The following table, copied from The Rocky Mountain News, give the majorities given to each candidate by several of the counties. The returns from all the counties have

Counties.	Chilcott (U.)	Hunt (De
Arapahoe	****** **	331
Cillain		16
Jefferson	51	**
Bouldet	31	
Weld	135	21
Larimer		45
Douglass	57	-0.7
Park		200
Clear Creek		iż
Summit	29	14
Total	435	467

# Newspaper Enterprise and Success.

THE TRIBUNE Was the first and only journal to publish a special dispatch sent through the Atlantic Cable, question the classy bypocriny of The Heraid. A fresher evidence of laborious enterprise is exhibited in The TRIBUNE'S reports of the Philadelphia Convention.

Os Thesday morning it appeared with an entire page devoted to brief personal and political portraitures of every delogate chosen from all the states. During the progress of the Convention The Tribunes had from four to seven columns of telegraphia reports—one day a column more than The Heraid, Times, World and News combited—and daily from three to five columns more matter than any one of the local Philadelphia fournals, and this sip cysis telegraphing and for correspondents of not less than 6,000 for day! How few readors realise the enormous aggregate cost, in cash and labor, at which their Tribune is served them easis morning.

We understand that the subscription list of The Daily News is rapidly falling off. The traders of that journal new find congenial matter in the columns of The Tribus, whose freezonable sentiments are much more elegantly clothed. On the other hand the loyal readers of that journal new find congenial matter in the columns of The Tribus, whose freezonable sentiments are much more elegantly clothed. On the other hand the loyal readers of The Tribus, disjunctive to the keys and clear-speaking Tribusy. Certain it is that the account of the columns of The Tribus and the constitution of The Tribus and the columns of the columns of the pair-mage to the keys and clear-speaking Tribusy. Certain it is that the account of the columns of the columns of the pair of the co

# Mem-Dork Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1866.

The Tribune in London STEVENS BROTHERS, (American Agents for Libraries, 17 Henrichta, Covent Garden, W. C.), are Agents for the sale of THE TRIBUNE hey will olso receive Suscentration and Assessments.

To Correspondents. No notice can betaken of Anonymous Communications. Whateveri intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guar,

At business letters for this office should be addressed to "The Tars

THE TRIBUNE AT SARATOGA.—Thoraton, newsman at Saratoga, sells the TRIBUNE for five cents, and his boys sell it on its sidew what in front of the principal hotels at the same price.

Advertisements for this week's issue of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE must be handed in To Day.

### NEWS OF THE DAY.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FOREIGN NEWS.

We have European avices by ocean telegraph to the 27th inst. The Reform movement in England is progressing, a great meeting having just been held in Birmingham, at which a resolution in favor of manhood suffrage was adopted, John Bright addressing the meeting in support of the principle. The Italian Government has demanded the restoration of the national relies recently taken from Vonice by the Austrians, including the celebrated Iron Crown. The Liberal party in Saxony have declared in favor of union with Prussia. Further demonstrations have been made by the Russiaus in honor of the United States Embassy to Russia.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

At the Furcka base ball grounds. Newark, a most intersting match came off yesterday between the Eureka Club, f Newark, and the Athletic of Philadelphia. The latter eat the Eurekas badly, winning the game by 40 runs. A freight train was thrown from the track of the New-Jersey Kailroad and Transportation Company, yesterday, by a cow. Mr. De Hart, the conductor, was instantly killed, and five or six laborers seriously injured.

The corn crop in Central Kentucky will exceed any former crop; tobacco, hemp, wool and sorghum are also very fine. Both freedmen and employers are gotting along very fine. Both freedmen and employers are getting along very well together.

The town of Mariposa, Cal., has been almost entirely destroyed by fire; only five or six buildings were saved. The loss is estimated at about \$100,000.

In St. Louis, on Saturday, there were 90 deaths from cholora; on Sanday, 73. There were 20 deaths from the same cause yesterday, in New-Orleans.

At a Convention in the XIth Senatorial District of Wisconsin delegates were instructed to present to the Congressional Convention the name of B. F. Hopkins as their candidate, and to support no man for Congress who is not in favor of the constitutional amendment.

The Hon. Henry T. Blow has made a strring and pa-triotic speech at Carondelet, Missouri, in which he ar-raigned the President as the author of the New-Orleans At Leavenworth, Kansas, the Hon. Sidney Clark has addressed one of the largest meetings ever held in that State, taking bold grounds for impartial suffrage and radi-

The Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, it is stated, will deliver a speech in Maine, p.107 to the State election, in which he will take unequivocal ground for the Congressional policy.

### CITY NEWS.

CITY NEWS.

The total mortality of the city for the week ending last Saturday was 714, a decrease of 34 as compared with the previous week. The deaths from cholera numbered 114, or 31 less than the week previous. Of the latter number, 63 took place in the public institutions and 46 in the private houses of the city. Eight certificates of death from the length of the contract of the Bureau of Records at 1. 2 Statistics during the 48 hours ending at 2 p. m. y.

In Brooklyn the mortality of the past week was dischinded the compared with the provious week. Only three are were vesterday reported to the Assistant Sanitary Supuriationals.

Dean Richmond died in this city yesterday morning at the residence of Mr. Sannel J. Triden. Deceased was born March 31, 1804, consequently he was in his 63d year. A Democrat all his life, he never sought office, having re-peatedly declined nominations for the Governorship and the United States Senate. To his honor, be it said, he did not, during the Rebellion, join with those who would gladly have asked the destruction of the Union.

Arrangements are being perfected for the reception of the President in this city and other cities in which he purposes stopping while on route to Chicago. The Boards of Aldermen, Councilmen, and Supervisors of this city had special meetings yesterday in reference to the Presi-dent's visit, as did also the Brooklyn Common Council. The latter invite the President to extend his visit to Brooklyn. The President will occupy rooms in the Fifth-ave, Hotel of this city. ave. Hotel of this city.

The Fenian Sisterhood are now busily at work, in rear room at Stephens's headquarters, in making up clothing &c., for the use of families of State prisoners in Ireland. The C. O. I. R. starts on his Western tour to-day. Col. Kelly will preside over affairs here during his absence. The Patrick Helry and st. Patrick Circles of this city have elected delegates to attend the Congress to be heid.

At Fashion Course, yesterday, a race, best 3 in 5 to harness, came off between Lady Whitson and Sid. Nichols. The mare wen in three straight heats. Time, 2:48, 2:47,

Fire Department, was arrested yesterday for setting fire to a wood-shed in West Thirty-fifth-st. The flames were

ubdued before any damage was done.

Francis Swift has been awarded the contract for the lew Quarantine buildings on West Bank; \$300,000 is the

At a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen, yester day, an ordinance was passed authorizing the Controller to issue \$300,000 worth of the Cental Park stock.

STOCKS AND MARKETS. STOCKS AND MARKETS.

Gold is higher and closed at 14%. The extremes of the day have been 146% 146%. A sale was made, sellers option at 30 days, at 144%. Government stocks are again higher, and are steadily passing into the hands of investing parties. At the Second Board the market was stronger on New York Central and firm on the rest of the list at a fraction improvement in prices. Money on call is abundant at 4% per cent, but the borrower is in many cases expected to take National Back notes, which are plenty on the street, and cannot be had readily under i per cent discount. The Pacific Mstll Ship Co. has declared its usual quarterly dividend of 5 per cent.

McPherson's Political Manual for 1866, containing a classified Summary of the important Executive, Legislative and Political Military Facts of the period, from President Johnson's accession, April 15, 1865, to July 4, 1866, may

now be had at THE TRIBUNE OFFICE or may be ordered by

mell. Price 75 cents. It gives a synopsis of the doings of the

States lately in revolt touching Reconstruction and the Blacks. Speakers will find it most convenient. To n the inside pages of to-day's issue will be found several letters and articles of unusual interest. Among them is the continuation of Mr. Bayard Taylor's Trip to Colorado: Domestic and Foreign Correspondence; Law Intelligence; Literary Items, Commercial matters and

market reports. The Assembly District organizations of the City and County of New-York were instructed, at a meeting of the Union General Committee last night, to elect, on August 31, delegates to the Union State Convention at Syracuse, September 5.

Mandarin Pintajin, a native envoy from China, is expected to arrive at no late day in this country on a friendly tour of observation. Will he be kicked out of the cars, as another Chinese gentleman, studying in one of our colleges, was the other day, because they thought him a negro!

There was a mean attempt made yesterday in the Board of Councilmen to carry, with the tender of the city's hospitalities to President Johnson, an indorsement of his policy, as servile and wrongful as it was absurd. Councilmen Pullman, Thomas, Roberts and White very properly refused to entertain the President's person and policy at the same time.

The call for the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Convention at Pittsburgh is issued, and is equally brief and emphatic. We like the clause which invites all soldiers and sailors who are in favor of continuing Congress as the law-making power of the Government. This Convention will receive the earnest indersement of the best men in the United States Army and Navy. They were silent when they put down the Rebellion; but now the same duty that called upon them to fight demands honest and fearless speech.

garble Sheridan's dispatch, but sent it precisely as he all the people represented as well as all the States. treason foamed and seethed around them, they were Leavitt, Strobeigh & Co., No. 498 Broadway, will tendent

body else, we entreat him to send it as it was written, and not as he would have had it written. We would dismiss on the instant the correspondent who would dare to attempt to make us an instrument for the deception of the public.

## TRUST THE EMPIRE STATE!

Friends living remote from us write to ask what is the probability with regard to the result of our approaching State Election. We answer specifically and confidently.

At the last Presidential Election, the total vote of our State was as follows:

President ... Lincoln .... 368,735.

Governor ... Fenton, ... 369,557, L. Governor, Alvord ... 359,365, Floyd Jones .. 361,849 Majoritics. Lincoln, 6,749; Fenton, 8,293; Alvord, 7,716. Gov. Fenton had the highest vote and the largest najority of any man on either National or State ticket. And his vote stands to this day the largest ever east for any one in this State for any office what-

Seymour ....

At our Election last Fall the vote stood 

r-Hillbouse ...... 302,428 Robinson ..... Majorities-Barlow, 27,837; Hillbouse, 30,576. Controller\_Hillhouse

We believe our majority was largely reduced in 1864, by foul play, especially with the Soldiers' votes; last Fall we polled rather more than our actual majority, because the Democratic managers undertook to plow with strange heifers and so disgusted the rank and file of their party that thousands of them utterly refused to vote. If the same policy is persisted in, the disgust and disaffection will probably be greater this year. The New-York Democracy are rather hard on the bit; and it will take some time to reconcile them to the leadership of Weed, Raymond and the ringer of t'a "little bell." But on a square party issue, and a full popular vote, the Republican-Union majority in the State is just about 20,000.

We can overgo that figure this Fall, and are determined to do it. Never did the pulse of a party beat higher than does that of the Republicans of New-York to-day. The New-Orleans massacre, with the nefarious means used to mislead the public mind touching the facts, and the dispatches of Gen. Sheridan, have aroused a stern public indignation which sweeps all before it. If the election were next Tuesday, we should poll more votes than we did last year; with two months wherein to enlighten and arouse the masses by publications and speeches, we can poll at least 40,000 more votes than any party ever yet cast in this State save a he last Presidential election. And let none fear that we shall not make proper

efforts throughout our State. We have a Congress to elect, and we shall contest every district with desperate resolution. Where our local strength is overwhelming, we shall work for our State ticket; where we are relatively weak, we shall fight to elect our Representatives in Congress. We may lose one member (gained in '64 by ' erse divisions) in this City; we confidently expect to gain three, and hope for four, elsewhere. A U. S. Senator is at stake, and we have not the faintest notion of losing him.

Our State Convention next week will be very strong in numbers and character, and its meeting and deliberations will swell the enthusiasm already prevailing. We shall there take steps to secure a thorough canvass of our State from end to end, and to call out our vote to the utmost. Recent acts of our Legislature have strengthened the ir-pediments to Illegal Voting, which operates sign. / to our advantage. It will be far more difficult to "vote often," or vote at all if unqualified, than it ever yet has been. Our saving by these acts must amount to several thousand votes.

Friends without! TRUST NEW-YORK! Though orely tried, she has not failed when you needed her. She will stand by you now by a decided and invinci-

#### BEPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS. The Ecening Post saw fit, last week, to say positively

"We hear from the West that the Republican Congressional Conventions are nomins as for the most part, candidates who favor the immediate admission to Congress of members from all the States, subjet to the constitutional decision of each House."

Whereupon, THE TRIBUNE, in utter amazement, in quired-

Will The Post be good enough to specify the districts where temphican Conventions have nominated such candidates in Republican Conventions have nominated such candidates? We believe the above at tement a grave and mischievous error; but we await The Power response to our request before pronouncing it such."

To this courteous request, The Post responds as

"We reported the other day that some Western Republican Conventions were nominating for Congress men in favor of admitting the Southern States to representation. Our informant specifies no particular districts, and The Tenauns denies the truth of the statement. We can only say, if it is not true, those who desire the success of the Republican party, among whom we suppose The Tenauns to be prominent, have a right to be much alarmed.

whom we suppose TME TRIES N. to be prominent, saces of the two dairward.

"The immediate admission of all the States to representation is the one question now before the country: and all prudent wise Republicans, all men of every party who desire the good of the country and can see what is immediately necessary to produce this good, will unite to send to Congress only men who will vote for the immediate admission of delegates from all the States.

[Sec. 1] The Proposition Conventions will not the States.

If it is a fact that the Republican Conventions will not minate such men, so much the worse for the Republican

-Here, after the grave assertion of The Post that

the Western Republic as are, "for the most part," nominating candidates for Congress who favor the immediate admission of members from all the States, we have a virtual confession that such assertion was unfounded, and the substitution therefor of The Post's opinion that the fact ought to be as it said it was. Is that houest journalism?

-Let us now briefly say why, in our opinion, and that of the Republicans aforesaid, the fact ought not to be as The Post would have it:

I. The several States recently in rebellion against the Union have been so restored or reconstructed under Mr. Johnson's policy as to put all power therein into the hands of the late Rebels. Though they are a decided minority of the whole people of those States and probably of each of them, they form the control ling element of the White people, to whom political power is restricted. Thus, not the Blacks only, but the steadfastly loyal Whites also, have been put completely into the power of the late Rebels, who-impoverished by the War and smarting because of their signal defeat-treat them with such despotic barbarism and cruelty as has been conspicuously evinced in the wholesale murders at Memphis and New-Or-

In this very issue of The Post, we find the Editor quoting a Louisiana planter, who says of the South: quoting a Louisiana planter, who says of the South:

"Society is totally disorganized; we are living without law—we have no law. The towns and villages abound in rude and lawless characters, who make themselves the terror of the peaceable inhabitants. To such an extent is this done that people refuse to execute the laws, or to serve in any civil offices, for fear of incerring the resentment of these ruffishs. A sheriff will not serve a process; a jury will not convict, no man will serve on a jury, if he can help it; because whoever should in this way enforce the law against the lawless would risk the loss of property and life. "It is abourd for you to urge that a second party, a Republican party, should be organized in the Southern States. Nothing of the kind would be tolerated, and it could only make mischief to attempt it. If a man should attempt to make a Republican speech in the town near my plantation, he would be that down it onc."

—We could cite mountains of evidence in corrobora-

-We could cite mountains of evidence in corroboration of the above; but, since The Post's own testimony is conclusive, we rest on that. We hold that a community whereof the loyal half is powerless and the Rebel or ruling class is so lawless, violent and tyrannical as is set forth above, is not fit to be represented in Congress, and should be kept out till it can be so brought in as to give its loyal, quiet people a fair and equal voice in its government. The constitutional requirement that Congress shall guarantee to every State a republican form of government clearly requires this.

II. We earnestly desire the early representation of each State in Congress; but not a representation of The correspondent of The Times, we learn, did not its Rebels to the exclusion of its loyal men. We want received it from the Provident who thes place news | And this we shall have if The Post does not prevent true to their country and her flag. Nearly all of the sale

party's own faith and household. How long must its double-dealing be borne!

DEPRECIATING GOVERNMENT CREDIT. We have never hesitated to express our disapproval of Mr. McCulloch's policy when it did not suit us-and in some respects it does not-but we cannot permit the effort being made by some of our brokers and bankers to depreciate Government credit abroad, for their own purposes, to pass without the severest condemnation. We have been shown the circular of a New-York banking-house, sent out to foreign bankers by the Java, which strikes us as being unwise, unpatriotic, and untrue. This house directly charges the Treasury Department with being in the interest of gold-gamblers, "to the great injury and embarrassment of the trade and commerce of the country." It charges the Secretary and Congress with being in a conspiracy, "which can only be interpreted as contemplating the payment in a greatly depreciated ourrency of the 5-20 bonds of 1862, falling due next May, which, by existing laws, are not payable in gold, nor even in legal tender-greenbacks, but only in notes of the National banks."

We can scarcely imagine the motive for circulating a statement so reckless and untrue. In the first place, the policy of the Treasury Department was not sustained by Congress. If Congress had taken the advice of the Secretary, and given us a sensible Funding bill, we should now be on the high road to specie payments. That was not done, and accordingly our whole financial system is loose and slip-shod, and we are as far from specie payments as before. Be this as it may, however-and we must make the best of it until Congress reassembles-the integrity of the Treasury Department will be maintained and asserted. The five-twenties will be paid in goldand the option of paying them will not be exercised until we return to specie payments. For any American banker to say to European bankers that it is intended to redeem issue of 1862, in May next, with currency, is to assert an untrue and mischievous statement, which will seriously injure our national credit if uncontradicted. We now see that if Congress had passed the proper legislation, and not restricted the Treasury to the amount of reduction of currency, we should have been back to specie payments on the first of April next, and after May we should at any time have had the right to pay the \$514,000,000 fivetwenties of 1862 in coin, and bave sold the funded loan to furnish the coin to de it with.

Our duty is to wait, and not exercise the option of paying the issue of 1862, until we can do it without being compelled to pay a large premium for gold, until, in short, we reach specie payments. Above all things, our bankers should not go abroad with slanders upon the national credit, and especially with hints of national repudiation. The American securities now bid for to rule foreign markets. Every dispatch tells us of the largely-increasing demand for foreign securities. The five-twenty is the favorite investment in Hamburg, and Paris, and London. We should be proud of this recognition, and thank the men who have kept our credit so steady and unas-

The meeting of Rebels at Memphis to ratify the Philadelphia platform was such a grimly cruel mockery of "my policy," as the President himself can hardly fail to perceive. Gen. Forrest, who ordered the butcherey at Fort Pillow, presided, and Recorder Creighton, who shouted like a demon to the mob at Memphis to "kill every d-d nigger," was a Vice-President of the meeting. How boisterously these

A REBEL WAKE OVER MASSACRE.

villains indersed Mr. Johnson it will be a terrible treat for the President to read. Forrest said " there was no decision in the late war," and he proposed now "to go to the ballot-box." Col. Henry, another Rebel raider, said boldly that the "South had got nearly all at Philadelphia that it asked for. The abolition of Slavery was a cruel mistake .- \* The delicate hands of Southern women would no longer wipe the elamminess of death from the brow of the negro "-we suppose when such unhung scoundrels as Creighton murder him. The speakers were all of one mind as to what should be done with Gov. Brownlow and the State Government of Tennessee, declaring that they "would yet put their feet on the necks of the Radicals." One Union General, in command, whom the whole nation will cry shame upon, a witness of the massacre at which Creighton acted as chief executioner, sat down among the murderers like a creature. Stoneman, sandwiched between Forrest and Creighton, was a patent gauge of all the value of his fighting-an example of how weak men are sometimes subdued by big criminals. Fraternize, if you please, General; but for a soldier to conciliate assassins we hold to be the lowest depth of infamy. Every brave and loyal man cries shame !- Think of Sheridan sitting down with Monroe-of Stoneman hobnobbing with Creigh-

## DESERTERS AT THE POLLS.

The following dispatch appeared yesterday in our Copperhead neighbor, The World, which professes a contempt for "mean Whites" and "sneaks:"

"J. W. Forney and other Radical leaders in Peonsylvania have procured from the War Department a list of deserters from the army during the war, belonging to that State, namering 62,000, and propose to challenge such of them as shall offer to vote the Conservative ticket, and prevent their exercising the elective franchise."

Pennsylvania soldiers who were adult citizens and did not desert voted for President in 1864 as follows: For Lincoln 26,712 | For McClellan 12,349
Majority for Lincoln, 14,363

A most righteous law of the United States, as also law of Pennsylvania, disfranchises every one who, having volunteered or been legally drafted to serve in the War for the Union, deserted his country in her hour of peril. It seems that there were 60,000 of these in that State alone. It is presumed that some of them will offer to vote in defiance of the law. Which are they likely to support, Gen. Geary, who fought through the war, or Heister Clymer, who fought (in the State Senate) against the war from first to last? It seems that "J. W. Forney and other Radical leaders" have procured an official list of these deserters, with intent to challenge such of them "as shall offer to vote the Conservative ticket." Very good: now let Clymer & Co. procure duplicate lists, and challenge such as vote the Radical ticket. Let these "mean Whites" and "sneaks," without distinction of party, be dealt with according to law. Who 's afraid !

GEORGE B. LINCOLN has been turned out of the Brooklyn post-office to make room for Thomas Kinsella, Editor of the (Copperhead) Eagle, which Mont gomery Blair once suppressed for talking treason. Mr. Lincoln is a Republican, and would not be a Copperhead, nor pretend to be what he is not, for forty

The World fancies that it commends Johnsonism to the loyal people of the Union by such paragraphs as DELEGATES TO THE MEAN WHITE CONVENTION FROM THE

WHEELING, West Va., August 28.—The following gentlemen are appointed delegates to attend the Philadelphia Convention of Southern sneaks on the 3d of September: Gor. Borsman, Sonators Willey and Van Winkle, and Gens. Kelly, Harris, Davall, Lightburn and Sirother (Porte Crayon). -If these are "Southern sneaks," where shall we look for the true men of West Virginia? While

editor for his own purposes. We do not envy The it by its immeasurable duplicity and treachery. Its them for ght through the War for the Union; not one Times its new correspondent, and if the President heart is manifestly with the anti-Republicans; why of them was ever for a moment other than loyal and should ever send us a dispatch from Sheridan, or any- will it not run up its real flag and fight us fairly and devoted. Find the Rebellion triumphed, they would manfully, a la Blair . It has a perfect right to its bave been hunted from their homes, if not killed while own views and preferences; it has no right to stab the Republican party while it can be quoted as of that and ostracized as traitors to Old Virginia. Do these defending them. They would have been disfranchised men deserve such insult?

### OUR STATE CONVENTION.

ORANGE County (Western District) sends the Hon. F. M. Maden, Grinnell Burt and B. F. Bailey to the State Convention. They are of the right sort. CHAUTAUQUA County (Western District) held its Convention at Mayville, on Friday, the 24th, and elected Congressional delegates instructed to renominate the Hon. Henry Van Aernam, and chose the Hon. Walter L. Sessions, Francis A. Brewer and A. F. Jennings to the State Convention. They

Resolved. That in the great Union party of the nation, whose counsels safely guided the country through the Rebellion, and whose arms conquered and subdued it, we recognize the party whose principles alone can be reited upon and adhered to with safety in the reconstruction of the State governments of the rebullious States.

rebullious States.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the administration of Gov. Fenton, which has been characterized by such prudence, economy and great faithfulness to the best interests of the people of this State, and to our sick and wounded soldiers, and to the cause of free government, as commends him to their confidence, and we cheerfully recommend him to their suffrage for redication.

confidence, and we cacefrally recommond him to their statings.

Resolved. That we are in favor of the policy of the Congress of the United States with reference to the restoration of the State Governments destroyed by the Rebellion; that we fully approve of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, adopted by Congress, and submitted for ratification to the people, and that we likewise approve of the course of our representative, the Hon. Honry Van Aernam, in Congress, and request our Congressional delegation to favor his rememberion. nominetion.

Resolved. That without the cooperation of the President,
Congress has the sole power of proposing amendments to the
Constitution; that as the people's representatives it is the only
standard of the national will, and that in the present disturbed
condition of the Rebel States in their relations to the General
Government, we recognize Congress as the supreme powers,
and will sustain its sotton in all jost and particula modes in
behalf of the constitutional amendment now submitted to the
people.

People.

Resolved, That we are in favor of electing members of Con-Resolved. That we are in favor of electing members of Corgress who will represent the wishes and principles of the loyal
and patriotic people of this country, and who have some respect
for the 300,000 Union soldiers and seamen who shed their blood
to save this country from traitors; and we are opposed to the
election of members of Congress who will sid President Johnson in putting the legislative, executive and judicial authority
and the police of the Rebei States into the hands of traitors,
whose garments are dripping with patriotic blood, thus affording no protection to the property or lives of the Union people
of those States.

Resolved. That the recent massacres of loyal people in Memphis and New Orienns by reconstructed and pardoned Rebeis

loyal white and clack men, whose only oncose was took to their country.

Resolved, That we regard the Congressional Test Oath as one of the great bulwarks of union and liberty, and that we are unalterably opposed to any change or abridgement thereof.

Resolved, That we fully approve the notion of Congress in the modification of the neutrality laws of the United States, and that we deeply sympathne with our Irish fellow-citizens in their love of their native land, and that we will rejoice with them on the redemption of Ireland from British oppression and despotism, and that they shall have our countenance and support is all lawful means employed to accomplish that end.

In MONROE (Rochester District) the Hon. Thomas Parsons, Charles Wilson and William Wagner were on Friday chosen delegates to the State Convention, and instructed to support the renomination of Gov.

QUEEN's County (Flushing District) held a conven vention at Roslyn on the 18th, chose F. H. Potts, John Birdsall and O. J. Downing delegates to the State Convention, and

State Convention, and

Recolved. That we highly commend the course of his Excellency, Gev. Feures E. Fennos, in administering the affairs of
this State, and that while he has given the most convincing
evidence that he possesses all the qualifications of wisdom and
prudence needed in the position he holds, his patriotic devotion to the Union in her darkest days, his kindness and care
for the soldiers, and his unflichting integrity in guarding the
interests of the State, have endeared him to the people.

ULSTER County (Kingston District) has chosen Peter Cantine, William H. Romeyn, and Thomas

Cornell delegates to the State Convention.

WESTCHESTER County (White-Plains District) has chosen Edmund J. Porter, D. S. Rowe and D. W. Miller to the State Convention-aff for Fenton. ALBANT County (1st District) will send Robert C. Blackburn, Wm. H. Slinger, and, and Platt A. Smith; and from the 2d District, George Y. Johnson, Hon.

District on Saturday chose George Dawson, Jacob C. Cuyler, and John N. Porter delegates, and Resolved. That the Administration of Gov. Penton deserves and commands the respect and confidence of the people of this district, and that the delegates appointed by this Convention be requested to vote for his renomina-

Lyman Tremain, and Geo. W. Williams. The 3d

The 4th District has chosen James H. Masten, Thomas W. Jackson and Minus McGowan. Each district assembly has voted "hearty approval" of Gov. Fenton's administration, and the stand taken by Congress. The 2d Assembly District Convention adopted unanimously these resolves:

Morpied unanimously these resolves:

Whereas, "My policy," as illustrated at New-Orleans and
Memphis, clearly indicates that it is the imperative duty of the
loyal North to express their entire sympathy with our suffering
brethren at the South, now oppressed and persecuted by pardoned Rebels, who, through the mistaken elemency of our accidental President, have been restored to their former power
and privileges, and
Whereas, An opportunity is afforded us to meet in council
with our patriotic brethren of the South, who have been so

country, therefore
Resolved, that the following named gentlemen be appointed
to represent the 2d Assembly District of Albany at the
Convention of Scattern Loyalists to be opened at Philadelphia
on 3d day of September: the Hon. John K. Petter, the Hon.
Honry Smith, Peter Shaffer, Henry Barelay, and E. Filkins.

"PEACE" IN WESTERN LOUISIANA. A Union General residing in this State has just received a letter from an Army friend at Shreveport. La., whence we extract as follows:

"I have but a moment to write before the steamboat leaves. We have been under arms and in line for three nights past, and are in quite a state of excitement. De Soto Parish (the worst in the State) has risen. Many of the planters have been whipping and shooting Freedmen and defying the military to wnipping and shooting Freedmen and desying the military to arrest them. Major Thompson marched 30 miles into the Parish, on Toesday night last, and arrested five planters. The people here armed and pre-pared themselves, and swere they would rescue these men. They are trying to get up a riot, and partly succeeded after the news of the New Orleans riots came; but we put them down very quickly and quietly. They swear they will clean out the 'damned negro troops.' We are only in hopes they will try it on. It looks like war again; they talk it strongly, and are holding secret meetings constantly. I pity the poor Blacks; they suffer terribly. In Texas, only 40 miles from here, they work and treat them exactly the same as in old Slavery times. — wishes to be remembered to you, and says tell the General the old 80th is to have Port Hudson inscribed on its banner. Justice is at last done the brave boys who toiled and fought in the trenches during the memorable

Skreveport, La., Aug. 10, 1866."

The Times devotes a great deal of space to swashy praise of its editor's reputed effusion before the Philadelphia Convention. One of its admirers pronounces the address worthy a place by the side of the Declaration of Independence. The Confederate Declaration,

we suppose. The Times of yesterday contains another specimen of personal self-glorification, put forward in a letter from a swashing correspondent in Georgia, who says that the Philadelphia address brings "glowing tears to the eyes of the reader:"

"Mr. Raymond has interwoven his name and political "Mr. Raymond has interwoven his name and political course in these questions of the day indiscolubly with the history of the United States; and whatever may be the result, whether the unity of the American Republic shall be again restored, or anarchy desirely the beautiful fabric of the Constitution, the address of the Philadelphia Convention will always be held as the embodiment of patriotic desire and effort; and Mr. Raymond may, with the satisfaction of Horace, but with far nobler purpose, exclaim likewise, Except monamentum perennurs." Yes! brass may be destroyed

We spare further comment.

report of one Truman, to show that Mr. Austin Smith, a Government Commissioner in Florida, was a public robber, The Times yesterday does Mr. Smith the tardy justice to say, in view of his vindication: "We can add, as we do with c cat pleasure, that we have long knows Mr. Smith as a gentleman of high character, intel-ligence, and integrity, and that we are inclined to place im-plicit reliance upon any statements he may make from his own knowledge in regard to this or any other matter."

After having written a long article, based on the

THE NEW-YORK BOOK TRADE SALE for the Autumn of 1866 will open on Thursday, Sept. 6, at 9 a. m. The catalogue covers more than 500 pages. All the leading publishers contribute. More than 10,000 Photographic Albums are on the list. Every book on the catalogue will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder. Messr &

ARITUARY. DEAN BICHMOND.

Dean Richmond, who died in this city yesterney morn

ing, at the residence of Samuel J. Tilden, was born March 31, 1804, at Woodstock, Vermont. His parents were poor, and his friends without influence, and at 14 years of he was an orphan; but from the first he displayed that restless and enterprising spirit which marks his career. He left Vermont in boyhood to seek his fortune in this State, and first settled at Selina, where he obtained a situation as a clerk. His first savings were devoted to paying the debts he had received as a sole legacy from his parents. Soon after he removed to Syrneuse where he engaged in the salt-boiling business, and in a few years became very successful. His next step was to engage in the commission and forwarding business, by which he gained a fortune which he invested in the purchase of railroad securities, becoming largely interested in several important roads Western New-York was in 1836 a grand field for such energy and foresight as his, and about this time he was made a Director of the Buffalo and State Line Railroad. Upon its consolidation with the Central Road, in 1853, Mr. Richmond was elected Vice-President of the Company, and in 1861 succeeded Mr. Erastus Corning as President. Hir connection with other railroads, though not official, was influential. For many years he had lived

in Batavia, and acquired great wealth. These are the main

facts of his business life, but it was as a politician that he

became one of the powers of the State.

He was a Democrat all his life, but in his youth especially a liberal Democrat, using his influence for the free-

soil wing of the party. He opposed the annexation of

Texas in 1844, and sustained Martin Van Buren.

in 1854 he denounced the Nebraska bill. But though representing the more tolerable prin-ciples of his party he was always very careful not to risk its success at the polls. Hence his frequent reconciliations with the leaders who differed with him in opinion, and the compromises of the two sections of the party. No State politician had a higher reputation es a manager and wire-worker, and in 1850 he was appointed Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, position which he held till his death. At the Charleston Convention, in 1860, he did all in his power to prevent the division of the Democracy, appreciating, perhaps, the national danger, and doubtless foreseeing the ruin of his party. During the Rebellion he acted with the Democracy in opposing the Administration, though it must be remembered to his honor that he did not join with those who would gladly have risked the destruction of the Unio to gain a party triumph. At the Chicago Convention of 1864, Mr. Richmond was very active, and ardently promoted the nomination of McClellan. His political course of late is well known. He was one of the three or four men who shaped the action of the Saratoga Convention, and at Philadelphia was consulted equally by the seceders from the Republi-can party, the Southern delegates, and the Democrats. He sustained, of course, the policy of Mr. Johnson, and The Post intimates that the Democratic platform and ticket of 1865 were adopted after assurances given him during an interview with the President. This fact, we may note in passing, is important as showing how early Mr. John son's secret negotiations with the Democrats began Dean Richmond was a shrewd leader, but withal bold. The spirit of an adventurer was born in him; he loved

politics as some gamblers love cards, as much for the sake of the excitement as the power. His ambition did not seem to aim at office, for he repeatedly declined nominations for the Governorship and the United States Senate. It was better, in his estimation, to rule a party, than to lead it, for he well knew the difference between the freedom and the might of a few gentlemen meeting quietly at dinner to plan a great campaign, and the tram-meled influence of an official. It was his pride to place in the throne the man of his choice, and to stand behind it. Thus all his extended influence was personal; he had woren a web over the State, and the threads all centered in his grasp. His energy, if not his principles, was entitled to respect. The illness of which he died, first showed itself at Brantford, Conn., about three weeks ago yet he did not yield, but, without consulting a physician,

showed itself at Braufford, Conn., about three weeks ago; yet he did not yield, but, without consulting a physician, went to the Saratoga Convention. Constantly growing worse, he persevered, and attended the Philadelphia Convention, and thence traveled to Washington. After Mr. Tilden, who knew his condition, had removed him to his own home, he would, if permitted, have gone to Albang to attend the meeting of the Democratic State Committee. This was the nature of the man. Rest was not rest to him, when he heard after off the noise of the battle.

Personally Mr. Richmond had much popularity, and though his opponents were many he had few enomies But, while we are glad to speak of him as a more generous opponent than many of his colleagues, as a business mas of rare enterprise, and a politician of rude force, his powqu was only of the day. He invented plans, but did not enforce principles. In the great reforms which have re-created the nation Dean Richmond had no part, and little synpathy; the eleverness and cunning of the manager of men and parties are always outweighed by the earnest devotion of a simple mind to truth. The public life of this successful controller of elections will have little influence on the future. He was the tireless architect of edifices that perpetually fell down; the rebuilder of ruins which should have been left to decay. Death snatched him suddenly from his schemes, but may not be said to have taken him before his work was done, for such work is never done; by its nature it is without end; it is the labor of Sysiphus, the rolling of the heavy stone up the hill of Reform; the pouring of water into the cask of the Daniades. The Democratic party will lose an ardent, able and selfishly Democratic party will lose an ardent, able and selfishly devoted leader in Dean Richmond, but the future will not

THE REV. JOHN PIERPONT. The Rev. John Pierpont, whose death we regret to an

nounce, was born April 6, 1785, in Litchfield, Connecticut His education was completed in 1804, at Yale College, and in 1805 he became a tator in the family of Col. Wm. Allsten, of North Carolina. In 1809 he returned to Connections where he studied law, and settled at Newburyport, Mass. He did not succeed as a lawyer, and his mercantile enter prises in Baltimore and Boston were also unfortunate. In 1816 he published "Airs of Palestine," one of his first poems, and subsequently studied in the Harvard ological school. In 1819 he was ordained minister of the Hollis-st. Unitarian Church in Boston. In 1835-6 he visited Europe, and published in 1840 an edition of his poems. His persistence in speaking in favor of the temperance reform caused trouble with his congregation, which resulted in a seven years controversy, when he resigned. In 1855 he accepted the charge of the Unitarian Church in Troy, N. Y., where he remained four years, and then took charge of the first Congregational Church in Medford, Mass., where he continued to reside till the beginning of the war. Of late Mr. Pierpont-probably unfitted by age for the active duties of a clergy nau, was obliged to accept a clerkship in the Treasury Department, and holding that position died.

John Pierpont was a good man, and an earnest reformer. He labored actively it behalf of temperance, anti-Slavery, the melioration of prison discipline, and other reform But as a poet he will be chiefly remembered. His most important poems were the inspiration of special occasions; one of the longest was read in honor of the centennial celebration at Litehfield, and even "Airs of Palestine," one of the longest was read in none of the centerman celebration at Litehfield, and even "Airs of Palestine, the work which first gave him reputation, was written for recitation at a charity concert. The idea of this poem is the exhibition of the power of music in conjunction with local scenery and national character, mainly referring to the sacred history. His temperance songs, religious and patriotic poems are numerous, and probably the majority have never been collected. During the war he wrote several noble songs, inspired with passion and energy, and remarkable for one almost an octogenarian. Mr. Pierpont, who was always strong and healthy, retained much of his power almost up to his death. As as American poet he cannot be ranked with the best; the highest imagination was denied him, but some of his religious poetry has rarely been excelled for strength and simplicity. We may quote as a time example of this style the heautiful Dedication Hymn written for the Congregational Church in Plymouth, upon the ground occapied by the earliest Congregational Church in America:

The winds and waves were rearing: The Pfigrims met for prayer; And here, there God adering. And here, there that meaning.
They stond, in open air.
When breaking day they precised,
And when its close was calm,
The leafness woods repeated.
The music of their panim.

Not thus, O God, to praise thee

What have we. Lord, to bind us,
To this. Pae Palgrum' shore!—
Teeir hill of graves behind us.
Their waters way before.
The wintry sarge, that dashes
Ar ainst the recks they tred.
To in memory, and their ashes.
Be then their guard, O God!

We would not, Holy Pather, Forseke this hallowed spot. Forence this half-ned spot.
This or that show so guiller
Where graves and griefs are not;
The show which the devotion
Shall rear no polared strine.
And see no other execuToos that of lare divine.